

JULY

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. R. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election, to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES LEWIS, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton county in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce GEN. THOMAS A. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as representative of Benton Co.

We are authorized to announce MILES W. ABERNATHY, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN as a candidate for re-election to the representative branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JAMES L. SIMMONS as a candidate for Representative of Benton county.

We are authorized to announce COL. WM. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce GEO. D. CUNNINGHAM, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. RON HAYNES, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

Political.

From the New York New Era.
THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—WHO
SHALL IT BE?

We, on Monday last, placed at the head of our columns, the names Bouck and Morris, as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, subject of course to the decision of the State Convention, and our readers may possibly look for a further demonstration in reference to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We claim the same right to express our preference, on this national question that we have already done in regard to our State officers; but prudence and a proper respect for older if not better politicians, point out a different course to pursue. We have no wish to forestall opinion, no desire to lay out a course of action which circumstances might possibly compel us to relinquish; still to canvass the claims of the several candidates is but part and parcel of the duties of an editor, though whatever conclusion he may arrive at individually, he should always endeavor to follow public opinion rather than attempt to lead it. "Principles, not men," is a motto which has ever governed the action of the Democratic party, and ever should; & while acknowledging most implicitly that golden rule, we, as a party, should insist upon the selection of a candidate who would within himself personify those principles, and carry out to the fullest extent the object and views of the Democracy. While the Democratic party is generally united on principle, we all know that, unfortunately, great diversity of opinion exists as to men. In Kentucky and other western States, a strong rally is being made for Colonel Johnson; that war-worn veteran, who has served his country so well and so long. In Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan, the accomplished Senator from that State, is a general favorite, and his numerous friends are pressing his claims with much earnestness, zeal and determination. If they insist upon his nomination, he will undoubtedly carry the State, and thus lose to the Democratic party one of the largest and most important States in the Union.

The argument of his friends is, that if a candidate is taken from the northern States, Pennsylvania is best entitled to it, having had a candidate, while the lot has twice fallen upon New York, the Emporium of the Union. If sectional divisions are to guide us in the selection of men, this, perhaps, is as good an argument as could be made use of. But it would inevitably lose the State to the Democratic party, as his claims are insisted upon, and any benefits he or his friends would derive from it, would be, perhaps, in placing him in such a position as to insure his nomination by the

National Convention in 1843. For Mr. Van Buren, there is a very general feeling of respect and kindness throughout the Union. The great ability with which he conducted the affairs of the Government, his decision of character, his keen sagacity and honesty of purpose, has made warm and zealous friends. Those who had been taught to place a low estimate on his capacity, were early undeceived. Possessed of power, but surrounded with difficulties insurmountable, his very position caused the development of character little dreamed of, by those even, who knew him best, while his enemies, who had ever accused him of being pliant, supine, and non-committal, most unfortunately for themselves, found him unbending and ever ready boldly to express his opinions on all and every subject, in the most full and candid manner. In short, every act of his, while seated in the Presidential Chair, proved him an accomplished statesman. So well satisfied were the Democratic party with his acts, that he was renominated unanimously by the National Convention, assembled to make the selection, but he was not sustained by the people. The experiments resorted to and the combination of all interests against him resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party. But no dishonor attended that defeat, either to the great Democratic party or to their noble leader. The character of Van Buren was unspotted, not a blemish rested upon it, and as it was lately expressed, when we consider the great principles which was at stake, the issues which were made, and the manner in which the whole contest was conducted, we honestly and seriously believe that he received more lasting honor from his defeat than his success. The great question arises, then, whether he shall, for the third time, be placed before the people for re-election. This we shall leave for the decision of the National Convention.

But there is still another individual whose claims are not to be overlooked. One who has ever stood foremost in the ranks of the Democracy, and who has never faltered in sustaining those great principles on which the whole fabric of our Government rests—the sovereignty of the States, the equal rights of the people, free and unshackled trade, and a determined opponent of every species of monopoly—and that person is John C. Calhoun. He came into public life before the last war, with an ardent love of glory & an enthusiastic zeal for his country's honor. When we were depressed in our National Councils, it was his energy, his devoted patriotism, more than anything else, that inspired the desponding with hope and filled those councils with zeal, efficiency & decision.

Being placed at the head of the War Department, he renovated and infused new life into that deranged and complex system. In the Senate he has ever been the pride of the nation. At the Extra Session of Congress, when Mr. Van Buren first came in power, surrounded with embarrassments, by a concurring explosion unequalled in the history of our country. Mr. Calhoun, sacrificing all personal feelings, was the first to step forward and sustain, with his powerful and brilliant eloquence, the measures of the Administration and, perhaps, to him more than any one else, may be attributed the success of those measures. He has, in fact, devoted a long life to the honor, the rights, and the glory of his country. The purity of his character has never been soiled even by the breath of slander. He is not only a favorite of the South, where his popularity is unshaken, throughout the whole length and breadth of the country he is looked upon as not only every way fitted for the Presidency, but as deserving that high station. That he will be powerfully sustained in convention there is no doubt; whether successful or not remains to be seen. We have thus placed in review the different candidates of the democratic party, and it will be for them to make such selection as will redound to the honor and interests of our great Republic.

THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

We call the attention of our readers to two articles, which we publish this week, one from the Georgia Federal Union and the other from the New York New Era, both expressing their decided preference for the Hon. John C. Calhoun, as the candidate of the Democratic party at the next Presidential election. They both, however, express themselves determined to abide by the decision of the Convention, to be held for the purpose of making the nomination, and which will, in all probability, not be held until sometime late in the fall of 1843. Our readers will recollect that, some weeks since, we expressed ourselves in similar terms and acknowledged the same preference. We, at that time told our readers that the opinion so generally entertained of Mr. Calhoun's unpopularity throughout the Union, was a most mistaken one, and that so far was it from being true, that we looked upon him as decidedly the most generally acceptable to the Democracy of the Union, all the great and distinguished men of which the party can boast. That, for the last 12 months, in particular, he had done more to advance himself in popularity and to endear himself to the mass of that party, by his bold, manly, energetic and powerful stand made in behalf of their principles, and the clear, logical and unanswerable arguments which he has delivered in defense of their doctrines, on all the great questions brought to issue by

the power of the government in their hands, than any other man living has ever done in the same length of time.

Such was our opinion, then, such is our opinion now, and we have no hesitation in saying, if John C. Calhoun should be the candidate of the Republican party in the contest of 1844, those who flatter themselves that he would not carry with him the entire strength of that party, will find themselves greatly mistaken. There never was a candidate selected by that party for that high station, who could come before the people with higher personal claims to their favor, with more splendid abilities to perform the duties of the Presidency, & with a greater weight of character to bear him triumphantly through the contest. Let Mr. Calhoun be the Democratic candidate, & there are enough anti-slavery, anti-tariff & real, pretended State Rights men, South of Mason & Dixon's line, to carry every State for him.

We have inserted these articles to show which way the current is running, and that the National Convention, assembled to make the selection, but he was not sustained by the people. The experiments resorted to and the combination of all interests against him resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party. But no dishonor attended that defeat, either to the great Democratic party or to their noble leader. The character of Van Buren was unspotted, not a blemish rested upon it, and as it was lately expressed, when we consider the great principles which was at stake, the issues which were made, and the manner in which the whole contest was conducted, we honestly and seriously believe that he received more lasting honor from his defeat than his success. The great question arises, then, whether he shall, for the third time, be placed before the people for re-election. This we shall leave for the decision of the National Convention.

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With the New York Evening Post we find that it is a vast expense of patience to look over the daily records of their childish or profligate doings, as we are compelled to do; for no man who regards his duty as a citizen will allow himself to be ignorant of what they are about. All this expense, both of money and patience, might be saved; the treasury would be relieved; the fears of those who expect nothing good of this Congress would be relieved; the long suffering public, who bear the consequences of legislative misconduct, would be relieved; if Congress, after passing the appropriation bills, were to break up, and its members make the best of their way home. So entirely destitute of interest are their proceedings that we have thought them unworthy of newspaper room.

We suspect the rumor that the session

will continue through the summer is correct for Col Gentry, the member from the Williamson district, has been home lately, and returned again after a visit of a week or two only.—*Nash. Union.*

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON.

The very talented editor of the Fort Piercing (Tenn.) Eagle is now in Texas. In letter from him, recently published in his paper, he thus speaks of Gen Houston: Much to my surprise, & contrary to every opinion I had formed from the remarks of others respecting him, my first visit and intercourse with Gen. Houston left far different and more agreeable impressions on my mind in his favor than what I anticipated. Instead of finding him a dissipated, testy debauchee in appearance, nothing is further from the truth. I found him a very dignified, affable and courteous gentleman, remarkably kind and affable in his address, and as free in appearance and in fact from dissipation as any man living. He is said to be a new and reclaimed man in this respect since his last elevation to the Presidency, being totally abstemious; without, however, as has been reported, having taken any public pledge of teetotalism. He is a large, noble specimen of physical humanity, dresses very genteely, and is most certainly a perfect gentleman, as well as in many respects a great man.

I visited Texas, from political association and other causes not entirely unmixed with prejudice, with a very bad opinion of Gen. Houston. But that opinion is changed—totally changed. He doubtless has faults. But he is a gentleman so different in character, to that which has been reputed to be his, that I could scarcely believe him to be the man. His former enemies do him the justice to say that he is a wholly reformed, a much better, and in fact a new man. How happy for his country, for himself, for his many friends, and his excellent lady that so glorious a reformation has been wrought and a noble mind and heart saved to his country and friends, whom the demon of destruction for a long while seemed to have doomed. In his domestic relations as connected with his last marriage, he is said to be eminently happy and inspired with the most tender, and affectionate, and absorbing regard for the wife of his bosom. Petrich was still lingering, and hope entertained of his recovery.

I have heard this remarked by many, and instances related of his sincere and happy devotion to his lady, who is reputed to be an excellent and highly cultivated woman possessing great discretion and amiability, devoted in her affection, and exercising a great and virtuous influence over the character of the President, who it is said, besides his affection is remarkable proud of her. Doubtless the reformation and salvation of General Houston may be traced to the virtuous influences of her heart and mind.

How richly is she compensated for her kind and dutiful offices!—how blest with reward! Not only is she blessed, but her country, and he in whose keeping she has confided her earthly happiness. May the bitter waters of disappointment or of sorrow never moisten her fair cheek or gather upon her heart. O! that man so often does forget that depth of sacrifice and tender devotion and confidence of woman, when in the agitating tumults of her pure heart she gives herself into his keeping, protection and affection, thinking not caring, as it were, for nought else. How forgetful—how soon forgetful is the husband of his delicate and responsible relationship, and the weight of tender trust in the marriage hour he vows faithfully to assume, and devotedly to minister.

A TEXIAN VOLUNTEER.

We copy the following affecting account from the New York Aurora:

AN INCIDENT IN GEORGIA.—Some two years ago the writer of this article stopped at a tavern in Georgia. Strolling about he entered the graveyard. From a small and rustic marble obelisk, he read this inscription.

A MOTHER'S MEMENTO
TO THE MEMORY OF AN ONLY SON
WHO FELL AT THE MASSACRE
OF
FANNIN'S REGIMENT IN
MEXICO.

He felt an interest to learn the history of its erection. The story was simply this: A youth of nineteen, the only son of a widowed mother of maternal affection—was returning to his home from the University of Virginia, at the time Fannin was raising his regiment of Georgians for the Texan service. With southern, and with all the chivalrous recklessness of youth, he volunteered for the campaign. He briefly addressed a letter to his mother the day he embarked, informing her of his destination, and his hope of being instrumental in aiding the independence of Texas.

Judge of the mother's feelings when she received the letter. Without an instant's hesitation she departed for Charleston, and sailed from thence to Galveston in hopes to overtake her triumphant boy. Unfortunately, the schooner lost her foremast; and when the mother reached Texas, she found the regiment had marched a week before for the scene of conflict. News finally came of the capture of Fannin & his forces by the Mexican army. They came the intelligence of their misfortune, by order of the tyrant, Santa Anna. Her boy was in the front rank, and was among the first that fell in it!

For a time she was deprived of her sensibilities, and when she finally recovered, with a broken heart she returned to her home in Georgia. She erected this obelisk to the memory of her son; and one afternoon, a short time after returning from the church yard, she was found dead, sitting in her arm chair, holding the miniature of her boy. The mother's troubles were over.

B R U T A L O U T R A G E.

Poor Petrich the Italian sculptor, whose genius has supplied so many rich specimens of his art at Washington city, Philadelphia and other parts of the Union, met with a dreadful fate, near the President's House, on the 19th ult. It appears that the Secretary of the Navy had been authorized by law, to have a pedestal constructed for Greenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda; and that officer had sent for Petrich, whose family, consisting of a wife and eight children, resided at Philadelphia, to consult with him on a suitable. The artist came, and proceeded at once to fashion his design in clay which occupied him for several weeks, during which time he and his large family were starving. He took a shot near the President's square, which he made both his studio and his dwelling. On the night of the 19th he entered his room, and was in the act of raising a match light, when he was seized by a couple of strong ruffians in mask, and stabbed in the abdomen and side. His cries were heard in the President's House, and one of the ladies remarked that some person must be drowning. In a short time he was found almost lifeless, weltering in his blood, and unable to describe his assailants, a part of whose clothes the struggling artist held in his grasp. Surgical aid was called in, and the President requested that Petrich might be removed to his House, which the surgeons forbade as it would be dangerous to move him. Why or wherefore the bloody act was done, is beyond conjecture; for Petrich was one of the most amiable and harmless of men.

It is gratifying to know the homage paid to genius, even in poverty, by all that is proud in wealth and great in rank. The morning after Petrich's misfortune, all the Foreign Ministers paid him the utmost respect, as did the best society of Washington. Though his life was in imminent danger, Petrich was still lingering, and hope entertained of his recovery.

MISS CROGAN—CONSISTENCY.

Captain Schenly, the British officer who ran off with Miss Crogan, has been ordered to India for three years. His wife will return to the U. S. it is said, until that time expires.

The gay old Lothario has caught jesse from the press of the Union, for running off with a child of sweet sixteen, but we cannot divine the nature of the unpardonable sin he is charged with. We do not believe the lady's fortune entered into his matrimonial calculations, and we have liberality enough to suppose that he determined to make a conquest "all for love."—A soldier is not ignorant of every principle which should govern the Institutions over which they preside or they are wilfully "playing into the hands of brokers, shavers and other capitalists, to the great prejudice of the community at large."

After all, where is the great impropriety of a hale officer of fifty, with a gray hair on his cranium, espousing youth and beauty? Some constitutions are broken by excesses at thirty, while others maintain all their pristine vigor at three score and ten; and although we abhor as much as any one the union of youth and dotage, we are willing to give the blind God much latitude in his operations. Trifling inequalities of age, while the rose of health is fresh, should not be permitted to blast the peace of mind of the young and confiding, and we would urge all horror stricken parents and guardians to read carefully Hamlet's advice to Ophelia, before they pass a decree of banishment against their fair but frail charges.

There is great inconsistency in the course of the presses in this matter. A few months since the nation was regularly informed of the union of an old Russian count with a girl of fourteen of great beauty and accomplishments. The Hon. Henry Clay gave away the hand of the fair one, and the press teemed with high wrought descriptions of the splendid entertainments given on the occasion. The pasteboard bridegroom was exalted to the skies for his riches—his liberality—and his good taste; and the bride and her family were congratulated on their good fortune in being connected with a decayed sprig of nobility, whose only recommendation is his money! Any body is at liberty to take our hat.—Crescent City.

G R A T T O U S ADVERTISING.

Every body knows, or ought to know, that the publishing business in one of large expense, employing a great number of persons and extensive capital; that every paragraph set up costs a certain sum of money in the composition or the setting up of the type, and occupies a certain space which ought to yield its proportion of income to the proprietors. Every body must know too, that the main source of this income is the portion of the sheet devoted to advertisements, and that to ask the gratuitous insertion of an advertisement, or a communication, or an editorial notice to serve in the place of one, is literally asking the publisher to incur an expense of one dollar or more, without making him a farthing in return.

It is to all intents and purposes asking him to take a sum of money from his pocket and present it to the applicant. Yet this thing is done every day and many times a day; and that, too, by men who have no earthly claim on the charity of the publisher, and who can much better afford to disburse the money, without advertising to the fact, that the object of the advertisement or communication is to promote their interests, and not that of the publisher.

There are scores of persons who would never dream of walking into a tailor's shop and asking for the gift of a waistcoat, or a hatter's, and begging to be favored, free gratis, with a hat, yet can see no impropriety in calling upon the publisher for a gratuitous announcement of a course of lectures, a political harangue, or a patent flytrap; or any other notion, in the bringing of which before the public, they happen to have an interest.—N. Y. Com. Advt.

Miraculous Preservation of Life.—A woman named Greene was hanged, having been condemned for felony, as related by Dr. Plott. The body was delivered over to a doctor of physic, he bled her, put her led to a warm woman, and with spirits and other means restored her to life. He was induced to make this experiment as the time of her suspension was only a half an hour. What was most remarkable, and distinguished the hand of Providence in her recovery, was that subsequently she proved to be innocent of the crime for which she suffered. Some young scholars joined in subscription for her portion, and married her off to a man by whom she had several children. Her life was extended for fifteen years.

Jacksonian **Democrat**
Wednesday, July 13, 1842

JACKSONVILLE, July 9, 1842.
If Gen. T. A. WALKER will permit his name to be run in the present canvass, for the Senatorial Branch of our Legislature, the wishes of many of the Benton yeomanry will be subserved, and the public weal promoted.

MANY VOTERS.

Alexandria, July 11, 1842.
If Gen. T. A. WALKER will suffer his friends to run his name for a seat in the Senatorial branch of our next legislature it will meet the approbation of

MANY VOTERS.

GEN. T. A. WALKER will meet a warm support by the citizens of Boiling Spring neighborhood if he will become a candidate for Senator in our Legislature.

MANY VOTERS.

Boiling Spring, July 11, 1842.

We have been requested by C. Lewis, Esq., to state that having become a candidate so very lately it was impossible for him to finish his address to the voters of Benton, in time for this paper, Court being in session, he had not time sufficient to correct what he has written and to make such additions as the "Calls" require. His answer will appear in our next or sooner, in Circular form.

We have heretofore stated on several occasions that we would not publish the advertisements of men advertising their wives; notwithstanding which, notices of the kind are occasionally forwarded, and we have lately received one by letter upon which we were taxed with the postage. We have determined for the future, should we ever again be taxed with postage for a notice of the sort, that we will advertise the author, instead of the wife.

We publish to-day an article from the New York New Era on the subject of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and also the comments of the "Montgomery Advertiser" on the same subject. We think it is time that this question was agitated among the people, and hope that the utmost fairness and impartiality will be used in presenting the claims of the various distinguished individuals whose names have been mentioned. By this means the choice of the majority may be obtained, and the unity of the democratic party maintained.

"Principles not men" being their motto, there is no necessity for division. Although badly defeated in the last presidential election, there was no general division of the party between different men. It is true many stepped out of the ranks to take a drink of hard cider; yet we incline to the belief, that when the roll is called by the election officers in '44 every democrat will answer to his name, and be found ready and willing to defend and support his cherished principles.

From present indications, Calhoun and Clay will probably be the candidates of the democratic and whig parties, in which case we should not be surprised if a third man were brought out, as the northern candidate, or perhaps he might be run as purely the abolition candidate.

JULY 5th, 1842.

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.

You will please publish the following request for Dr. DANIEL RATHER to become a candidate for the Senatorial branch of the Legislature—believing as we do that he is a man of intelligence, uncommon firmness, not indebted to the banks, and not a party man. Please publish as soon as possible.

MANY VOTERS.

A writer in your last paper, signing himself "Leba," informs your readers that all the candidates at Ladiga behaved themselves very well,—*except Charles Lewis, Esq.*—and that all the candidates made themselves understood by the people,—*except this same ill-behaved, naughty Charley!*

Now Mr. Editor, it is a matter greatly to be deplored, that so important a personage as "Leba," could not understand Mr. Lewis's remarks, and could not like Mr. Lewis's behaviour!—Mr. Lewis has addressed his fellow-citizens in crowds, at several places during this canvass, and has succeeded in making himself well understood on all occasions.—Mr. Lewis has at all these places behaved himself as well as his opponent, and to the entire satisfaction of the people who saw and heard him; and even at Ladiga, the best information says, the people there understood him well enough and liked his conduct well enough to vote for him.—What a pity then for poor Lewis, that in the eyes of Leba, he behaved so badly, and in the ears of Leba, he spoke so unintelligibly!

Lewis has one consolation in this sad misfortune: It is this: He may be elected very easily, without Leba's praise or Leba's vote.

Every body who hears Lewis speak will be very apt to understand him, provided they are willing to know what he says. But Holy Writ tells us that there are persons, who shewing eyes, see not; and having ears, hear not.

If Mr. Lewis is not perfectly understood, let men take up the *Senate Journal* and examine Col. Clark's course and votes; there can be no mistake or doubt, if this is done.

JUSTICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I did not suppose until very recently, that it would be necessary for me to address you through the medium of a printed circular; but learning from various sources, that not only is my course in the legislature intentionally misrepresented by some, but not understood by others, I am compelled under the circumstances, however reluctant, from an imperious duty which I owe to the people of Benton, as well as in justice to myself, to adopt the present mode of placing my acts fairly before them, in order that they may judge of the propriety and justice of the reckless and violent manner with which some of my votes in the legislature have been assailed, and which, if not explained, might induce some to believe that I have proved recreant to the important trust reposed in me, as their public servant.

I will commence with the resolution introduced by Mr. Alston, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That the State Bank Committee have the indebtedness of the members published, and that they inquire into the correctness of the reports made by the different cashiers," &c. Page 189 Journal 1841—42.

I voted against the resolution, not because I wished to conceal the indebtedness of members, as Mr. Lewis would induce you to believe: but because it was stated to the Senate by the Chairman of the Bank Committee of the Senate, upon a conference with the Chairman of the Bank Committee of the House, that they had ordered enough for both Houses; consequently it was unnecessary to order any further printing at that time; and further that, the Committee could not perform the duty of inquiring into the correctness of the reports of the cashiers, having no data upon which to predicate an inquiry. For these reasons, besides many others, I voted against the resolution. But it may be seen upon page 215 of the same Journal, some ten or fifteen days afterwards, the Chairman of the Bank Committee, by a resolution, asked for the printing of one hundred copies of the indebtedness of the members, for the use of the Senate,—informing the Senate that the House had failed to furnish the Senate. The resolution passed without any opposition whatever, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the only time in three years that my name can be found in opposition to printing the indebtedness of members of the legislature. What inducement could I have for concealing the indebtedness of members? I never owed the Bank a dollar in my life, and believe the indebtedness of members has been the cause of so much improper legislation. I voted in favor of a bill which passed the Senate, to amend the charter of the Mobile Branch Bank, and to secure the collection of the bad and doubtful debts,—placing the whole of the suspended debt in the hands of commissioners, with full power to settle upon the best terms they could for the interest of the bank,—and prohibiting the bank from discounting, except upon bills of exchange, predicated upon the actual shipment of cotton, assigned over to the bank, with two additional securities; with many other important provisions which cannot be introduced in an address of this character, which may be found on pages 188, 202, 203, 219 and 220, Journal 1841—2. Being well satisfied that no bill could be carried through both branches of the legislature to wind up any of the banks at the last session, I voted against winding up either of the branches, with a faint hope that something like a compromise might be effected by passing the bill above described, which was in fact placing the Mobile branch in a state of partial liquidation.

I voted against the repeal of the 16th section School Fund, page 103 Journal 1841—42.

I voted in favor of a bill which passed the Senate, to raise a School Fund for the benefit of the poor, to be applied, first—to the education of poor orphan children; next, to the education of the children of poor parents, and in proportion to the poverty of the parents, as ascertained from the tax list, the money was first to be applied.

I am still in favor of the main features of that bill; believing as I do, that it is much better than the law now in operation.

It is reported that I agreed to give back to Cherokee what is called the cut-off, upon certain conditions, which is entirely immaterial so far as my votes in the legislature is concerned. The Journals of 1840 and '41, pages 242, 251, and 300, will show on the second reading of the bill which had been changed from joint resolutions to a bill to repeat an act to attach a part of Benton Talladega in 1836, and which act attached the Cut-off to Benton, was on motion of Mr. Hudson, indefinitely postponed, near the close of the session, long after the passage of the General Ticket law. The Journals will further show, that I have defeated the proposition in every shape and form at every session since I have been a member of the Senate.

I hope that the author of the different questions propounded to the candidates, will pardon me for not having answered sooner; for I can assure him, who writes over the signature of many citizens, and all others, that I acknowledge the right to the fullest extent, of the people to be informed of the opinions which candidates who are seeking office at their hands, entertain upon all matters relating to their interest.

Having already consumed so much time and space in endeavoring to place myself fairly before the people, I respectfully ask to be allowed to make my answers general, and not of a specific character.

The Banks seem to be the all absorbing subject, to which most, if not all, of the interrogatories are mainly directed.

I am decidedly in favor of the State Bank

System in preference to any other, because it is more in conformity with the principles of a republican government. The defect is not so much in the system, but more directly attributable to the management and improver legislation, which has been the great fountain and source from which has sprung up most of the evils under which we are now suffering. The first step to be taken in order to give us a good currency, is to relieve the banks of the burthen of supporting the State Government, and compel them to resume specie payments at an early period next year,—and those that cannot resume should be placed in a state of liquidation, and he wound up. Curtail the expenses of such as can resume and continue to pay specie—make them subject to the control of the mother bank—prohibit their issuing more than two dollars for one of specie actually in their vaults—and not allow them to issue any bill under ten dollars, which will keep more specie in the country; limit their capital, not at any time to exceed five millions of dollars—change the mode of electing Directors, by requiring the Governor to nominate, and the Senate, or both Houses by joint vote, reject or confirm—require them to use all their available means, after paying the necessary expenses of the Bank, except such portion as may be appropriated by the legislature for the education of the poor children of the State, who should under all circumstances, receive the fostering care and protection of the State Legislature in a republican government.—I repeat, after deducting the necessary funds for these objects, let the balance of their available means be appropriated to the payment of the interest and principal of our State Debt, as it falls due.

I have submitted, candidly and frankly, the outlines of my views in relation to the Banks; and should I be elected to represent you in the Senate, will most cheerfully yield my opinions in favor of any plan which I may be satisfied is better calculated to restore the credit of the State to a sound and healthy condition,—and on all suitable and convenient occasions will give my opinions upon any and every question of interest to the people.

J. R. CLARK.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

To the several interrogatories, at different times during the last month, propounded to the candidates for the Legislature through the Jacksonville Republican, I design this as an answer. I shall, however, first take occasion to remark, that this answer has not been delayed from any indisposition to respond in the most frank and plain manner to any of them, but because I have no data upon which to predicate an inquiry. For these reasons, besides many others, I voted against the resolution. But it may be seen upon page 215 of the same Journal, some ten or fifteen days afterwards, the Chairman of the Bank Committee, by a resolution, asked for the printing of one hundred copies of the indebtedness of the members, for the use of the Senate,—informing the Senate that the House had failed to furnish the Senate. The resolution passed without any opposition whatever, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the only time in three years that my name can be found in opposition to printing the indebtedness of members of the legislature. What inducement could I have for concealing the indebtedness of members? I never owed the Bank a dollar in my life, and believe the indebtedness of members has been the cause of so much improper legislation. I voted in favor of a bill which passed the Senate, to amend the charter of the Mobile Branch Bank, and to secure the collection of the bad and doubtful debts,—placing the whole of the suspended debt in the hands of commissioners, with full power to settle upon the best terms they could for the interest of the bank,—and prohibiting the bank from discounting, except upon bills of exchange, predicated upon the actual shipment of cotton, assigned over to the bank, with two additional securities; with many other important provisions which cannot be introduced in an address of this character, which may be found on pages 188, 202, 203, 219 and 220, Journal 1841—2. Being well satisfied that no bill could be carried through both branches of the legislature to wind up any of the banks at the last session, I voted against winding up either of the branches, with a faint hope that something like a compromise might be effected by passing the bill above described, which was in fact placing the Mobile branch in a state of partial liquidation.

In my intercourse with society, I have at all times, not only felt bound, but actually have given my opinions upon all political subjects tending to affect the interest of our country, when enquired of by those with whom I have ever had an acquaintance. But much more promptly is it my pleasure to do so, when asking freemen to place their rights to my keeping. It is, therefore, with pleasure that I make answer to all the questions I have seen propounded in the newspapers.

Question 1st. "Are you for abrogating our State Bank System, and if so, what do you propose as a substitute?" In answer, I say I am not for abrogating all our State Banks, but for reducing the principle upon which the Banks (to be useful) must depend, to a system. I regard the greatest evil now existing, and which I fear, will result to us from our present State Banks as arising from a want of a specific system in their organization and management. And that to a want of systematic co-operation between them (in a great degree) must be attributed the present depreciation of our currency.

It occurs to me, that if the Legislature at its next session would place in liquidation two or three of the Branch Banks, and make those retained *emphatically Branches*, subject to the controlling influence of the mother Bank at the seat of Government, which is at all times under the immediate eye of the Legislature, that one important step in reform would be taken.—For, that there is largely more banking capital in Alabama than is necessary or proper to meet any exigency arising from the wants of the people none will deny.

I am, also, satisfied from the best reflection I have been able to give to the subject that a State Bank with two or three Branches, should be retained, and that by amendments to their present charters they can be made to answer all the purposes which they were, or now can be designed—their bills at all times to be made convertible into specie. Without this, we have use for none. Banks are either useful and afford a currency convertible at all times into gold and silver, or their aggravated curses are ruinous to whatever country may allow them an existence.

And in this State, by reducing our Banking capital to the actual wants of the country, the Legislature can control the Banks, but in the present state of things, with the immense capital invested, and the immense indebtedness of the people to the Banks, and thereby, suspend at pleasure. This we must change, and this change can only be made by the most prudent Legislation.

It cannot with justice be insisted that North Alabama should longer retain two Banks; and I am satisfied that the patriotism of the people in that quarter, will afford prompt and efficient aid in closing one at the earliest period compatible with the true interest of the State, notwithstanding both may be capable of resuming specie payments at an early day.

So far as the Mobile Branch is concerned, it is worse than useless to attempt legislating it out of its ruins. The fact of profligacy has already too long trampled upon the rights of the people in that institution, to allow it a longer existence. It must go in

to liquidation, and the assets made available to meet its liabilities as soon as circumstances will allow.

Question 2d. "Do you believe the present crisis demands taxation?" In answer to this, it is impossible for me to say, unless I knew the precise condition of our Banks. If they are insolvent, and there is no other means of retrieving the faith and credit of the State, it does. But I am unwilling to set a tax imposed, when it is not the very last resort to redeem our credit. This I think may be done by gradually winding up two or three of our State Banks and compelling those retained to collect their debts. I understand that about 19 millions of dollars are owing the Banks from the people; of course, the interest on this vast sum, with that portion of the principal which can be afforded for this purpose, would meet all the liabilities of the State, when we are relieved also from the entire expense of those placed in liquidation and those retained be reformed of their profitegny and extravagance.

Question 3d. "Are you for relieving the Banks from the drain of \$200,000 annually for valuable 16th sections?" I am in favor of so amending the law by which this sum is expended, as more equally to distribute its blessings. By this \$100,000 can be rendered more substantially useful to the people than the whole sum is, under the present arrangement. The education of the children of those who are intended to be benefited by this appropriation, is a matter of too much importance to our country, to be treated carelessly. I think the whole sum should be retained, if confidence in, and ability to pay specie by our Banks can be commenced and maintained in a reasonable time.

This I am of opinion, with the necessary reform and economy in our State Government and Banks can be accomplished. Question 4th. "Are you for curtailing the expenses of the Banks?"

I am for reducing the number of officers, and also reducing the salaries of those retained and greatly reducing their current expenses in every particular.

I am also for changing the mode of appointing the Directors. This power should be in the hands of the Governor, and he held to a rigid accountability for the manner of its exercise.

I am not in favor of sending to the Legislature those who are indebted to the Banks to any extent. I have no doubt but there are those who owe sums not sufficient to influence their action, that would represent as faithfully the interest of the people, as those who owe nothing.

"Are you for requiring the Banks to resume (specie payments) at a specified period, or on failure thereof to go into liquidation?"

Answer. I am,—otherwise I should not have been a candidate for the Legislature. Our money must be convertible at all times into specie, and if our Banks are so radically wrong that compulsory means by law, cannot effect this, they all should be wound up as rapidly as a due regard to the interest of the people will allow; and with the remaining capital (after setting apart a sufficient to discharge their liabilities) chartered for another or others founded upon the *hard money* basis, that will afford us a currency upon which, under all circumstances, we can rely.

And to accomplish this if elected I will use *all the means which Legislative power can afford*. In a communication of this character, where isolated questions are demanded to be answered, no person can be so categorical in reply, as would meet his own approbation—we are all the creatures of circumstance, and none should arrogate to himself, either perfection or that he is right in his own opinions. I may not be right in mine. There are other views which with great propriety I have taken of the same subject; to give argument, therefore, to prove all his positions, would well nigh make a book. But of one thing there is no doubt if I am honored with a seat in the Legislature I will use, SOBERLY, every effort which my capability will afford, to do all, and the BEST I can to represent the interests of the WHOLE PEOPLE, according to my own sense of right and wrong, and especially their instructions.

Over the signature of "An Observer," I am glad to see another question required to be answered by the candidates. It is this: "If elected will you, while in the Legislature and receiving pay from the State, devote your whole time and talents to the discharge of the duties and labors for which you have been employed by the people?" I think "An Observer" is right, a member may have talent which is capable of being employed in many ways; when it is actively used for public good it may accomplish much. It also may be used for *private purposes*; or it may not be used at all. So far as I am concerned, I shall answer, that I will. Of course all the candidates will do likewise, and no doubt truthfully. But the reason why I so earnestly give my answer yes, is that if any time has ever demanded more talent and energy in our legislative councils, connected too, with activity and prudence, it formed an epoch in time not far distant by the history of this State. Be assured, if you allow the approaching Legislature to adjourn without action, decided action of reform in our State Banks, our case is hopeless. The crisis demands action. Whether I possess the talents and business habits so necessary to a successful Legislators, is a question now submitted for your decision. I know you are now, called upon to select the best choice from amongst us, and it is with great propriety that you scan the opinions and qualifications of those who propose to represent you; to exercise the proud privilege of freedom of choice at the ballot Box is our great bulwark against the aggression of tyrants and in whatever way you may exercise it, so far as my election is concerned I first beseech you to exercise your *favorable voting*; but if the decision is against me, I shall cheerfully submit. Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The country will soon be enabled to congratulate itself on the complete and satisfactory adjustment of all pending difficulties with England. The negotiations between Mr. Webster and Ashburton are drawing to a close, and the most difficult and complicated of all the questions—that of the North Eastern Boundary—has already been settled to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners of the States of Maine and Massachusetts. The administration will be surely allowed some credit for this happy result.

There never was a moment of more uncertainty and interest in politics than the present. It is evident that the friends of Mr. Clay are pressing his claims with more ardor and unanimity than was expected.

In addition to this, the letter of Mr. Tyler to a Cincinnati editor, (Mr. Graham) abusing in the most disrespectful terms the Whig majorities in Congress—has given great offence to the friends of Mr. Clay, and totally severed all connexion between them and the President. Mr. Tyler has nothing left but to cast himself into the arms of the Democratic party, and it is supposed that they will reject him. There is a rumor that overtures were made by the Tyler men to Mr. Wright and that he did not meet them with all the alacrity that was expected. But we shall see after a while, what shape things will take.

The provisional tariff bill was called up by Mr. Evans, in the Senate, to-day, and he moved to modify the land proviso so as to postpone the distribution till the 1st of August, but providing that it shall then revive and be in full force. As Mr. Evans stated, the

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AIRES.

Several hundred Assassinations!—In the Journal of Commerce we find a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated the 28th April. It gives some account of the Buenos Ayrean force in the North, in consequence of which a great number of assassinations, estimated at two to three hundred, had taken place in the city of Buenos Ayres. The atrocities committed by the Federalists against the Unitarians, or central party, are almost incredible. On the night of the 11th of April, the anniversary of General Rosas' installation, they commenced the work of butchery and cut the throats of all the Unitarians they met in the streets, and threw their bodies in a cart to be taken out of the city.

The Journal's correspondent says:

They were at first prowling about the streets during the night in parties of from three to ten, sometimes attended by a police car and sometimes on horseback.

If they met any of those they were looking for in the streets, they put an end to them at once, by cutting their throats and throwing their bodies into the cart, which took them out of the city. If they did not meet them in the streets, they would take them out of their houses. In two instances respectable persons were killed in presence of their families, while sitting in their entries. In other cases, when they had no cart, they trailed the bodies on the ground with the lasso, after their horses. In others they placed their victims on the horses alive, and took them a mile out of the city & there despatched their bodies into ditches or pits, sometimes leaving them in the open fields. Some were taken alive to the barracks and there despatched; but none, that I heard of, were taken to the police.

Neither the police nor any of the government authorities took the least notice of these acts, which were afterwards committed in open day and on all classes of citizens from the wealthiest merchants down to the poorest mechanics.

On the morning of the 13th, the heads of two persons were found hanging in the principal beef market, having had blue ribbons drawn through the nostrils.

Many of these assassinations were acts of private vengeance; and it was not till others had been killed, besides centralists that the authorities interfered.

These proceedings have been entirely among the natives themselves—the rights and properties of foreigners have been respected.

The Unitarians were escaping to Montevideo and elsewhere, as many of them could. Others were seeking such protection as they could get from foreigners in the city, by secreting themselves in their houses. Rosas had issued a decree disapproving of these atrocities.—*Mobile Ledger.*

A FEW HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES.

Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day, in attending to our business, and not worry ourselves about our neighbor's concerns.

Instead of following the fashions of Europe, let us cultivate a spirit of independence, and decide for ourselves, how our coats, hats, and boots, shall be made.

Keep out of the streets unless business calls us to transact that which we cannot do in our stores, shops, or dwellings.

By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses.

When we buy an article of clothing, study commendable economy; at the same time get a good article, and when made, take particular care of it, and wear it out, regardless of any change of fashion. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it.

Stay at home nights and improve ourself by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to our beds at an early hour.

Be kind to our relations, obliging to our friends, and charitable to all.

Baltimore Clipper.

BROKERS.—The St. Louis City Council have settled the business of brokering in that city by the passage of an ordinance, fixing the license at \$1000 a year, to be collected annually. When it is considered what a large amount is annually taken from the pockets of our citizens by our bad currency, it almost makes one say hard words. Every dollar a broker makes, except it be on exchange from one city to another, is robbery, indirectly, of some honest man, and this enormous burden generally, falls upon the laborer or producer. We go in for a currency that will annihilate brokers, root and branch.—*Cincinnati Post.*

REMARKABLE SICKNESS.—Samuel Harrington, the sexton of the town of Worcester, (Mass.) buried a person on the 23d April, who had died of erysipelas; while doing this he received some matter from the corpse into a slight cut in one of his thumbs. He was soon attacked with erysipelas; his wife who had attended to him to the 10th of May, was then affected with the same disease, and they died on the same day, May 28th. The daughter of Mr. H., who took care of him after his wife became sick, on the 15th of May experienced a sense of heat and smarting in a slight wound in her finger, and the disease extended to the arm as it had in the case of her parents; but by the application of efficient remedies she apparently recovered. We have detailed the facts of the case as given in the Worcester *Eagle*, to lead persons to exercise caution while tending those affected with this not unusual disease.

It would seem that it may be communicated by inoculation.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

For the Jacksonville Republican.

"This gloom remove, the light of Heaven restore,"

Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more."

Two writers in the Jacksonville Republican, the one calling himself "Anti Bankrupt" and the other "No Bankrupt" have commented at some length, upon the Bankrupt law lately passed by Congress; in doing which it has occurred to me, each writer, and "Anti Bankrupt" in particular, has indulged in an acrostic of style, and exhibited a warmth of temper, not better calculated for the occasion, nor less suited to elicit truth, or enlighten the mind on the sub-

ject he professes to handle; on this however, perhaps I have but little right to express an opinion, every writer is at liberty to judge for himself, and those who suppose bold assertions, and opprobrious epithets, a better method to prove facts and establish positions, than evidence and argument, have a right to rely upon them. After some flourishes which savor more of rhetoric than solid logic, upon what he chooses to call, "the littleness of soul, of such as do not prefer a residence in prison together, with a naked and starved family, to the relief intended by this law;" "Anti Bankrupt" appears to become as much heated against the law itself, and all who voted for its enactment, as was the celebrated Doctor Slope, towards Obediah; and it is from this cause I apprehend, he has suffered himself to become so greatly mistaken in regard to the constitution. "The passage of the law he says, is a palpable violation of the constitution of the U. S." and he views all who voted for its passage unworthy the trust "committed to their charge; they had as much right to vote for a law legalizing theft, murder, highway robbery, &c." further on he continues "the constitution expressly says that no *ex post facto*, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed." Now I do not intend to charge Anti Bankrupt with intentional misrepresentation, but he must excuse me, when I attempt to shew that he has not dealt fairly in quoting the words of the constitution, and that in fact the constitution contains no such sentence as he supposes. The tenth section of the first article of the constitution must be the portion of that instrument to which he alludes, inasmuch as it is the only part of the instrument which contains any thing on the subject of laws *ex post facto*, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The constitution in the place alluded to, limits the powers of the States, and says "No State, shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, *soin mny*, pass any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts," together with other limitations; the whole of which apply to the States. Indeed there is not one word in the tenth section, but what applies expressly to the States, and not to the United States, as the commonwealth capacity who will take the trouble to read for himself cannot fail to perceive; the same clause of the same section is just as plain and express, in its prohibition of making any treaty, or coining money, as it is, in prohibiting the passage of an *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; this is as much prohibited, as the other; and it will be pre-cluded that all the treaties we have made, all the mints we have established all the money we have coined, and are daily coining, is a palpable violation of the constitution? Yet such is the inevitable result, if "Anti Bankrupt" is correct. As to what he means by "India rubber conscienties running on friction boxes, and driven by steam power." I can only say I am not sufficiently learned in metaphorical language, to be able perhaps, either to understand, or properly appreciate, the elegance or applicability of the figures; nor am I sufficiently versed in philosophical box, to ascertain what difference there may be, between a "conscience upon a friction box, driven by steam power" and the same conscience, upon a coach driver's box, carried by horse power, nor am I well aware, what he meant by "all opposing influences being out of the way." If the writer means by this, (and he must be it intend anything,) that any thing in opposition to the committing of perjury, has been removed by the bankrupt law, he is as much mistaken as he is in regard to its constitutionality. I am no great casuist, but have always understood, the influence which opposed the commission of perjury and most other crimes is the dread of temporal and eternal punishment; which of these does the bankrupt law remove? The applicant is required to file a schedule of all he possesses, or is interested in, with the Clerk of the District court, where it remains as matter of record; and if in this, or any other matter, he commits perjury, he is liable to indictment, and if convicted is not only punished, but loses all the benefits of the law. This writer winds up his first production, in the following strain: "Should any in our community be so destitute of moral honesty, and so regardless of justice, as to claim protection under so base a covering, I hope that an honest community will hold such at a respectable distance and never again give them an opportunity of acting so disgracefully, by withholding from them in future all credit." This is intended I presume, as the scare crow part of the piece; a kind of raw head and bloody bones, which is to frighten every body from availing themselves of this law. This kind of argument might answer for the nursery chamber, but is badly calculated to operate on intelligent minds. The creditor class of every community, are quite a calculating people; and an individual who has no old debts or judgments hanging over him, whether he has gotten clear of them by the bankrupt law, or otherwise, will be just as apt to obtain credit from them, as he would be with more debts already than he has the means of paying, the "hopes" therefore of Anti Bankrupt, will prove illusory. The second production of Anti Bankrupt, and the production over the signature of "No Bankrupt" wherein they attack "One of the Poor" I do not propose to dwell upon. One of the Poor, I take it from what has already appeared is quite able to defend himself in such a contest. "Anti Bankrupt" affects to be utterly unable to find any thing in "One of the Poor," worthy of remark—says the piece "reminds him of a man searching through a bushel of chaff for a single grain of wheat; and when found behold it was straw!" Is not impossible but Anti Bankrupt may have something as peculiar about himself, as the celebrated Midas, who could turn whatever he touched into gold, hence it may be, that his own touch has had the effect of changing what was once "wheat" in the piece signed "One of the Poor" into "straw" he says?

Be this as it may, I can readily perceive, that Anti Bankrupt found it a much easier task to speak slightly of the arguments to refute them. He concludes by supposing "One of the Poor" to be of the "ruff shirt gentry." He no where pretends to prove wherein he is wrong, or either his premises or conclusions, but concludes he has entirely demolished his reasonings when he has insinuated he may have worn a ruffed shirt, and has a kind of "British feeling," this sort of argument may pass muster with some, but I much doubt whether any very considerable portion of his readers will relish it as sound reasoning. No Bankrupt, profiting somewhat by this unsatisfactory method of his conductor, is a little more wary and cautious, he "does not deem it necessary to deny that Congress has the constitutional right to pass such a law" but, insists that "some of the deductions drawn from the constitution by One of the Poor are not legitimate, this may be safely admitted for the sake of argument, and yet all that One of the Poor attempted to prove on that head remains un-

shakeau; he insists the general government is in the character of an agent, acting under a power of attorney; I do not wish to controvert the doctrine, yet the power to pass a bankrupt law is expressly given in that very power. "Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the U. S. 8th Sec. of 1st Art. Con. U. S. can a power be more expressly given?"

Most part of the argument of No Bankrupt seems to me to involve a manifest inconsistency, having implicitly admitted the constitutionality of the law, he next attempts to prove its injurious tendency; in order to this he puts the case of a merchant, who has at some period of the year, has most of his capital in debts, and a large amount of those debts are on those who have obtained credit, not upon property they have, but their character for honesty and industry, and goes to the conclusion that the bankrupt law deprives him of all chance of collecting these kind of debts. Why is this so? What clause of the Bankrupt law requires a debtor to surrender his honesty or his industry. If that was what the merchant relied on, he certainly is not effected by any thing which the Bankrupt law requires. He next, instances a class who "has not much property, but whose character gave him of all chance of collecting these kind of debts." Why is this so? What clause of the Bankrupt law requires a debtor to surrender his honesty or his industry. If that was what the merchant relied on, he certainly is not effected by any thing which the Bankrupt law requires. He next, instances a class who "has not much property, but whose character gave him of all chance of collecting these kind of debts." Why is this so? What clause of the Bankrupt law requires a debtor to surrender his honesty or his industry. If that was what the merchant relied on, he certainly is not effected by any thing which the Bankrupt law requires.

After having exhausted his large stock of low cunning and fierce malice against me, Thomas C. Hindman concludes his grand production by the following wise announcement: "I shall certainly adhere to the resolution I have formed, that is, to treat any people will have their credit stopped, in the search for Bankrupts, don't let other offenders escape. "Let every tub stand upon its own bottom." One set of villains ought not to be allowed to screen themselves by their hypocritical clamors against another set.

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POETRY

From Godey's Lady's Book.

STANZAS.

Many a year hath come and past
Since mine eyes beheld thee last;
Some in joy have speeded on,
Some in wasting cares have gone,
But, or in gloom or glee,
Still my heart remembered thee.

When we parted hope was high;
Hope, that cometh but to fly!
Anxious yearnings, transient sorrow,
Which expected life's glad morrow;
Years rolled on, and still found me
Pondly thus remembering thee.

If, beloved, mine be mirth,
Mid the crowds and joys of earth;
When, as now, I sit alone,
In mine ear there is thy tone,
Sweet sadness or in glee,
By which I remember thee!

Hope hath died—for thou art gone,
Thou art heart of the tomb,
Thine the gain, and mine the gloom;
Earthward turn thy thoughts to me,
Who too well remembers thee?

Since, beloved thou hast gone,
Happy hours have been mine own;
Smiling faces round my heart,
Smiling 'mid the griefs of earth;
Children clinging by my knee,
And to them I talk of thee.

Vanished in the summer years,
Ere thy life was dewed with tears,
Ere thy heart was wrung by pain,
Mine the loss, and thine the gain,
Sweet, though sad, it is to be
Shrining, thus, fond thoughts of thee.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE GOLDEN RINGLET.

Here is a little golden tree
Of soft unbraided hair,
All the that's left of loveliness
That once was thought so fair;
And yet, though time hath dimm'd its sheen,
Though all beside hath fled,
I hold it here, a link between
My spirit and the dead.

Yes, from this shining ringlet still
A mournful memory springs,
That melts my heart, and sends a thrill
Through all its trembling strings.
I think of her, the loved, the wept,
Upon whose forehead fair,
For eighteen years, like sunshine, slept
This golden curl of hair.

Oh sunny tress! thy joyous brow,
Whence thou didst lightly wave
With all thy sister tresses, now
Lies cold within the grave.
That cheek is of its bloom bereft;
That eye no more is gay;
Of all her beauties thou art left,
A solitary ray.

Four years have passed, this very June,
Since last we fondly met—
Four years! and yet it seems too soon
To let the heart forget—
Too soon to let that lovely face
From our sad thoughts depart,
And to another give the place
She held within the heart.

Her memory still within my mind
Retains its sweetest power,
It is the perfume left behind,
To whisper of the flower.
Each blossom, that in moments gone
Bound up this sunny curl,
Recalls the form, the look, the tone
Of that enchanting girl.

Her step was like an April rain
O'er beds of violets flung;
Her voice a prelude to a strain,
Before the song is sung:
Her life, 'twas like a half-blown flower,
Closed ere the shades of even;
Her death the dawn, the blushing hour
That opes the gates of heaven.

A single tear! how slight a thing
To sway such magic art,
And bid each soft remembrance spring
Like blossoms in the bower!
It leads me back to days of old—
To her I loved so long,
Whose locks entwined pellicid gold,
Whose lips overflowed with song.

Since then, I've heard a thousand lays
From lips as sweet as hers;
Yet when I strove to give them praise
I only gave them tears.
I could not bear, amid the throng
When jest and laughter rung,
To hear another sing the song;
That trembled on her tongue.

A single shining tress of hair
To bid such memories start,
But, tears are on its lustre—there
I lay it on my heart.

Oh! when in Death's cold arms I sink,
Who then, with gentle care,
will keep for me a dark brown link—
A ringlet of my hair?

ANELIA.

ELECTION NOTICE.
WILL OPEN and hold an Election on first Monday in August next, in the town of Jacksonville, and at the different Precincts in the county of Benton, for the purpose of electing one Senator, three Representatives and one Tax Collector, for said county.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.

P. S. The managers of the election at the different precincts will observe the requisition of the late Act of the Legislature on the subject of elections.

July 6, 1842.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a fit, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, all the right title claim or interest, that Holbert McClure has to the following described tract or parcel of Land, viz: the west half Sec. 15, Township 15, Range 9 east, in the Coosa land district. Leved on as the property of said McClure, to satisfy said fit fa. in my hands in favor of John Powers.

R. S. PORTER, Sh't.

By W. C. PORTER, D. S.

June 27, 1842.—\$2 50.

Chancery Court at Jefferson, Ala.
Chancery Rules for the 38th District in the Northern Division of Chancery, in said State, held on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1842.

S. B. Grasty, **T**HIS day came the Complainant, by his Solicitor, or, M. J. Turner, and on his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that one of the Defendants, John S. Washington, is not a citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., requiring the said Peter M. Thorp to plead answer or demur to the said Bill at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Jefferson, on the second Monday of July next, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the decree set for hearing ex parte, as to him.

Bill charges in substance: That on the 22d day of January, 1841, Warner Washington of the County of Cherokee and State of Alabama, together with Arianna Washington his wife and John S. Washington their son, (being justly indebted to the Complainant,) executed a writing obligatorily, under seal, to the said Grasty, in words and figures following, to-wit: Twelve months after date we or either of us promise to pay S. B. Grasty, or order, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four 47-100 dollars, for value received this the 22nd day of January, 1841. Interest from date. Witness our hand and seal.

(Signed)
JOHN S. WASHINGTON, (Seal)
ARIANNA WASHINGTON, (Seal)
WARNER WASHINGTON, (Seal)
And delivered the said writing thus made to complainant; that the amount in said writing obligatorily specified, is still due and unpaid, together with legal interest. That at the time said writing obligatorily was executed, the said John S. Washington being a single man, and unsettled, except as he lived with his parents, and the said Warner having (as complainant suspected) conveyed or pretended to convey some of his effects away to the use of his wife Arianna, complainant refused to extend credit to the said John S. and Warner Washington, unless the said Arianna Washington would join with them and that the said property conveyed in trust should be thereby made liable to the satisfaction of the said debt. Complainant further sheweth, that the credit was given on the faith and belief that the property conveyed in trust by the said Warner for the use of the said Arianna, would be made liable to satisfy said claim, in case the said John S. Warner and Arianna did not pay the same, and with the firm belief and expectation, that the said Arianna would see that the said debt was paid. Complainant further states that the said John S. has no property by means of which complainant can make his claim, and that the said Warner has no property to the knowledge and belief of this complainant, except such as is made over in trust by the said Warner to William S. Garrett, Jr. for the use of the said Arianna. The following is a description of the property thus voluntarily given by the said Warner to the said Garrett in trust for the use of said Arianna To-wit: negro slaves, as follows, to-wit Molly, Jenny, Ralph, Warner, Mary, Molly, Abby, Anthony, Dick, alias Richard, alias Yam, Marcia. Also the entire Stock of Horses, Near Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, implements of husbandry, household and kitchen furniture of every description that was of the property of the said Warner and with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the said Peter in the collection of their just dues.

Complainant further charges, that at the time the said Pauline acquired his pretended title, or claim to said Lots, the said Peter was largely indebted, and was indebted to complainant the demand here sued for, and that the said Pauline knew of the indebtedness of the said Peter, and that the claim or interest that the said Pauline has in the said Lots and buildings thereon are now in the possession of and claimed by one Pauline Meidziskee, by what pretended title this complainant is not advised.

Complainant further charges, that at the time the said Pauline acquired his pretended title, or claim to said Lots, the said Peter was largely indebted, and was indebted to complainant the demand here sued for, and that the said Pauline knew of the indebtedness of the said Peter, and that the claim or interest that the said Pauline has in the said Lots and buildings thereon are now in the possession of and claimed by one Pauline Meidziskee, by what pretended title this complainant is not advised.

The Bill prays that the Defendants answer fully, on their several and respective oaths, in relation to the transfer of the said Lots and houses from Peter M. to Pauline Meidziskee. And further prays that the Defendants answer fully in relation to a quantity of Merchandise, owned by said Peter at the time of his removal from this State, and what disposition was made of said effects, and that they have paid the same, and that the said Warner has never made over his entire property or any part thereof, to the said Garrett, Jr. in trust for the use of the said Arianna, whereof the complainant believes and charges the contrary thereof to be true, and that there has been a fraudulent transfer of the above described property.

The Bill prays that the Defendants answer fully, on their several and respective oaths, in relation to the transfer of the said Lots and houses from Peter M. to Pauline Meidziskee. And further prays that the Defendants answer fully in relation to a quantity of Merchandise, owned by said Peter at the time of his removal from this State, and what disposition was made of said effects, and that they have paid the same, and that the said Warner has never made over his entire property or any part thereof, to the said Garrett, Jr. in trust for the use of the said Arianna, and that they may answer and set forth whether the amount in said writing obligatorily heretofore mentioned, is not now justly due and owing to the complainant.

And whether the said Warner has not voluntarily made over all of his property and effects to the said Garrett, Jr. in trust for the use of the said Arianna, and if not all of his said effects, how much, and of what value is the effects not included in the said conveyance—where is that portion of the effects of said Warner, that is not conveyed away located; and that the said property conveyed to the said Garrett, Jr. in trust, by the said Warner, for the use of said Arianna, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said claim of complainant, and his reasonable costs and charges in this action, be condemned to sale by decree of the Honorable Court, and the proceeds thereof appropriated to the payment of the demand of complainant, and for general relief.

W. M. L. CAIN,
M. J. TURNLEY, Sol.
June 10, 1842.—\$1 25. (Pr's fee \$25 00.)

POST OFFICE,
Jacksonville, July 4, 1842.

M. R. GRANT,

Please publish the following letter from the Post Office Department. It is plain and needs no comment. Can any man after reading it censure me? Surely not. If such be the case however, be it so. I must discharge my duty "to the best of my ability."

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Appointment Office, 15th Feb. 1842.

SIR—

Your letter 1st inst., with the accompanying pamphlet, is received, and I return the pamphlet with the information, that you have correctly decided it to be chargeable with letter postage, on account of the memorandum, "With the respects of W. H. Forney," written upon it. If the discretion of Postmasters were to govern in such cases, instructions would seem unnecessary; and the Department is satisfied, that the only way to check a rapidly increasing evil, is to cut off all discretion or latitude, and enforce the strict provision of law.

Very respectfully,

E. L. CHILDS,
For 2d Ass't P. M. G.

E. L. WOODWARD, Esq., P. M.

Jacksonville, Benton co., Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of two executions from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, all the right title claim or interest, that Holbert McClure has to the following described tract or parcel of Land, viz: the west half Sec. 15, Township 15, Range 9 east, in the Coosa land district. Leved on as the property of said McClure, to satisfy said fit fa. in my hands in favor of John Powers.

R. S. PORTER, Sh't.

By W. C. PORTER, D. S.

June 27, 1842.—\$2 50.

From the Minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

June 22, 1842.—td.

Songster's Companion,
BY REV. D. BRYAN.

For Sale at this Office.

Chancery Court at Jefferson, Ala.
Chancery Rules for the 38th District in the Northern Division of Chancery, in said State, held on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1842.

Eugen D. Cook, **T**IT appearing vs. **A BILL.**

Peter M. Thorp, and **L**eggett, original Bill, filed Pauline Meidziskee. In this cause, that one of the Defendants, Peter M. Thorp, is not a citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., requiring the said Peter M. Thorp to plead answer or demur to the said Bill at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Jefferson, on the second Monday of July next, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the decree set for hearing ex parte, as to him.

They also have for sale BAGGING and ROPE, COTTON YARN & SAPPING-TON'S PILLS.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Jacksonville, May 30, 1842.—td.

State of Alabama, {
DEKALB COUNTY.

THE undersigned have just received from New York, a fine Stock of

GOODS,

which they are now opening at Woodward's Old Corner. They respectfully invite the public to call and examine, as they confidently believe they can please both as regards quality and prices.

They also have for sale BAGGING and ROPE, COTTON YARN & SAPPING-TON'S PILLS.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Jacksonville, May 30, 1842.—td.

State of Alabama, {
DEKALB COUNTY.

W

HEREAS letters of Administration upon the estate of Wm. H. T. Franklin, were this day granted by the Orphans' Court of the County of DeKalb, to the undersigned, these are, therefore, to require all persons having claims against said estate to render them in within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH FRANKLIN.

April 25, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

State of Alabama, {
BENTON COUNTY.

THE New West. {
CHANCERY RULES, for the

39th District in the Northern Division of Chancery in said State held in Jackson ville, on the third

Monday in May

A. D. 1842.

Harriet T. Andrews, {
by her husband

David Andrews, {
vs.

Robert C. Boyd, {
Martin McBride &

Elias Brock, {
A. D. 1842.

THIS day came the complainants by Mar tin & Foster Solicitors, and upon their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Martin McBride, one of the Defendants to this Bill of complaint, is not an inhabitant of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State for four successive weeks, notifying and admonishing the said McBride, to appear before the court, that he is not an inhabitant of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, requiring Prosser L. Clements and Thomas B. Wafer, to appear before the court, to be held for said county Estate of William Clements to compel Prosser L. Clements and Thomas B. Wafer, Administrators on the estate of William Clements dec'd, to make titles to fractions T. L. & S. in Township twenty, (20) Range ten (10), also to a fraction at the mouth of Crooked creek, in township twenty, (20) Range ten (10), to which said lands said petitioner holds the bonds of said William Clements, deceased, made by said Clements in his lifetime, to make good and legal titles to said lands.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, requiring the Honorable Alexander Bowie, Chancellor of said Division on the third Monday in July next, and plead answer or demur to the complainant's Bill of complaint, or the same will, under the Rules of said court, be taken PRO CONFESSO as to him.

The Bill charges, that the father of Orra trix, by deed of gift gave her a negro girl named Sarah as her own separate property to be enjoyed by her separately, apart, and independent of her husband said Andrews contracts, and not subject to his liabilities. Yet the Defendants, have had said husband levied on by legal process as the property of her said husband David Andrews—prayer, for injunction and relief.

W. H. ESTILL,
Register in ch'n'y.

MARTIN & FOSTER, Sol.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

"The price of Liberty is high."

29.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1843.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of
the year. No subscription received for less than
one year unless paid in advance; and no sub-
scription discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the editor. A man-
age to give notice at the end of the year of
a wish to discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF 12 lines or less, \$1.00
for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each con-
tinuation. Over 12 lines, reckoned as two squares,
over 24 as three, &c. &c. All personal advertisements and communications
charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements inserted without directions
as to the number of insertions, will be published
until forfied and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on adver-
tisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed
to the Editor on business.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Col.
J. R. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election
to represent Benton County in the Senatorial
branch of the State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES
LEWIS, Esq., as a candidate to
represent Benton County in the Senatorial
branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Mr.
W. ABERNATHY, Esq., as a candidate
Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Mrs.
MATTHEW ATLEN as a candidate for re-
election to the representative branch of
the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce James
L. STANFORD, as a candidate for Representa-
tive of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col.
W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Repre-
sentative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce John
COCHET, Esq., as a candidate for Re-
presentative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce L. E. LEWIS
D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-
election to the office of tax collector of
Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. A.
ROW HAYNES, Esq., as a candidate for Tax
Collector of Benton County.

Political.

From the Globe.
THE TARIFF BILLS.
"Another and another still succeeds; and
the last is higher than the former."

Three tariff bills already occupy the
House of Representatives, and a fourth has
just appeared in the Senate. It comes from
the Committee on Manufactures, the mem-
bers of which are chiefly manufacturers;
and, having the dash in their own hands,
they have cut and carved for themselves in
high style. In object, it is the same with
all the other tariff bills—namely, the trans-
fer of money, by law, from the pockets of
the people to the pockets of the manufacturers;
but the mode of operating is new, and
bespeaks talent in the modern art of legis-
lative depredation. Cumulative and com-
pound *ad valorem* duties assessed on arbi-
trary statutory valuations, which take a
maximum of double or quadruple of the
article of the class, and then make it a max-
imum for the whole class. Upon this factious
valuation, a duty generally of 25 per
cent is first imposed, with a cumulation of
20 per cent more for articles above that
class, and a further duty of 10 per cent
more if the article comes from beyond the
Cape of Good Hope. The following ex-
tracts from the bill will illustrate this state-
ment.

Sec. 1. MANUFACTURES OF COTTON

shall be valued as follows, that is to say:
Bleach and unbleached cotton cloths shall
be valued at twenty-four cents per square
yard; colored and stained cotton cloths, and
wove plaids of ginghams, at thirty cents
per square yard; printed cotton cloths, of
not more than one color, and not exceeding
twenty-seven inches in width, at eighteen
cents per running yard; length exceeding
thirty-nine inches in width, at twenty-
eight cents per running yard; prints of more
than one color (generally blocked or fancy
prints), not exceeding twenty-seven inches
in width, at twenty-four cents per running
yard; exceeding twenty-seven, and not ex-
ceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at thir-
ty-five cents per running yard; exceeding
forty-nine inches in width, at thirty-five
cents per square yard. **Provided**, That the
goods of the kinds above enumerated, the
cost or value whereof at the place of export
with an addition of twenty per cent, shall

at the cost or value at the place of
export, with an addition of twenty per
cent.

Every housekeeper in Washington city
knows that the above valuation of cottons
is double, triple, and quadruple the value
—that to say nothing of the wholesale prices
in the importing cities, you can go to any dry-goods store in Washington city, and
purchase from the retail merchant the articles
above mentioned, for the one-half, or
the one-third, of what they are valued at.
Thus, by giving a false valuation of the arti-
cles, and by half of cumulative duties, what
is ostensibly a duty of 25 per cent,

the duty being added, will knock up the

standard price of the salt per cwt., to which

the duty being added, will knock up the

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INSURRECTION

GROES IN SMYTH COUNTY.
Smyth county has been for some days in a state of a contemplated insurrection. It is in the Rich Valley, above Saltville, in Smyth county, but they have been so vague that we cannot state satisfactorily any of the circumstances connected with the affair. It appears that they were to commence their depredations and murder on the morning of the 4th inst., and murder all the old people and spare the lives of the young men and women, and keep them as slaves and wives. We have not been informed how the plot was discovered, but have learned that two of the ringleaders have been apprehended and are now in jail at Smyth. The two slaves apprehended belong to T. G. Pearson, Esq., and Col. Tate. The negroes were provided with a variety of instruments of death, such as guns, pistols, swords and knives. Considerable excitement prevailed for several days in the upper end of this and the lower end of Smyth county, but we believe none has existed in or about Abingdon, and as far as we can learn, no fears are entertained of any participation by the slaves of this vicinity, but vigilance should be observed.

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FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, and brought London papers of the 16th, & Liverpool of the 19th ult. The news brought by her is not important:

Money was worth in London about 3 per cent per annum.

The income of the tax bill was debated in the House of Lords to a late hour on the 17th June, without taking the final question. It was opposed by Lords Lansdowne, Brougham, and Melbourne. The former offered an amendment, which was rejected—aye 52, noes 112.

Crops throughout England were exceedingly promising. The prospect in Ireland of its staple was very good.

Lord Ashurst's homestead at Clapham had been destroyed by fire; also twelve other houses in the village.

The European newspaper of the 19th ult. thinks the Northeastern boundary question will be settled soon.

Cotton was dull at Liverpool; but the prices had not declined lately.

Lord John Russell has brought in a bill for the prevention of bribery at elections. It was received in the best spirit.

The youth, John Francis, has been found guilty of shooting at the Queen, and has been sentenced to be hanged drawn, and quartered.

The Paris papers continue to discuss the question of the right of Search. It is believed that they feel but little interest in the matter, but do it to annoy the English.

COMPLIMENT TO WASHINGTON!—A Correspondent in Washington writes us, "I saw at the President's, yesterday, young Healey, an American Artist, whom Louis Philippe has sent over to copy Stuart's portrait of Gen. Washington, to adorn the palace of the Tuilleries. He has made a fine picture, and is a most promising Artist. What think you of this—the King of the French sending here for a likeness of Washington? It does honor to him and to our country—as is as it should be." In a letter to M. Guizot, upon the subject of his Life of Washington, the King spoke of him as one of the greatest and best men that had ever lived.

There are several likenesses in oil and busts of General Washington in London. Lord Lansdowne, (the elder) had one of Stuart's painting of him, but it is not known what became of it. The one now in the President's house, was cut out of the frame by Mrs. Madison, and carried off by her, at the British burnt the house."

Richmond Enquirer.

A PARSON WELL PAID.
"Take the Cash."—The income of the archbishop of Canterbury is stated to be £41,000 a year, which is £788 9s 2d per week, £112 6s 6d per day, and £4 13s 6d per hour, reckoning 24 hours to the day."

This is the rate of about one hundred dollars for every three hours of breath the archbishop draws. What a charge for working his own lungs, and living! If we deduct for his sleeping eight hours—for his eating four hours—and this is very little, for a high fed Englishman usually sits four hours at his dinner-table)—for exercise and recreation four hours—it would take our parson the remainder of his four-and-twenty hours to receive and count his cash, not leaving him a minute to say his prayers. Archbishops, however, manage money and divine matters for the most part by deputy, and in this way gain time for many idle social employments, which we have no time to tell, our estimate of occupations which keep the people so dear.

Washington Globe.

Banks of the United States.—In a late number of Sylvester's Counterfeit Detector, we find a list of the names of upwards of 1,200 banks in the United States. Upon a careful examination we find that of the 1,200, upwards of 300 are broken, or "no sale," which means the same thing; sixty-four are fraudulent institutions; forty-four are either closed or closing; fifty-five are at a discount of from 25 to 90 per cent; sixty-two are from 2 to 20 per cent discount; but 52 are at par, or worth 100 cents on the dollar in the city of New York. The same paper also contains a list of over 800 different counterfeits on the various banking institutions in the Union. These are some of the beauties of banking.

Rumors from Washington.—We have various rumors from Washington of anticipated changes in the Cabinet, and we shall not be greatly astonished, if in the course of a few days, these rumors assume the shape of facts. It is said that Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, will be called to preside over the State department, and Mr. Marcy, of New York, over the War department. Mr. Webster is to be sent to the Court of St. James, and Mr. Everett now in England goes to St. Cloud.

Baltimore Sun.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAILS TO AND FROM JACKSONVILLE.

ARRIVALS. Tuesdays, 6 P.M. Mondays, 5 A.M.

Thursdays, 5 P.M. Tuesdays, 6 A.M.

Saturdays, 5 P.M. Wednesdays, 6 A.M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1842.—3m.

HUNTSVILLE. Sundays, 4 P.M. Mondays, 4 A.M.

Thursdays, 5 P.M. Fridays, 6 A.M.

Saturdays, 5 P.M. Mondays, 5 A.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1842.—3m.

CLEVELAND, TENN. Tuesdays, 6 P.M. Wednesday, 6 A.M.

Mails intended to go out in the morning should be deposited in the office.

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

BLANKS ATTACHMENTS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

For Sale at this Office.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office in Jacksonville, Benton Co., Alabama, which if not taken out by the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead.

Arree James Haynes C.

Alexander Gust Hollingsworth Rachel

Adams G. F. Johnson Wm. E.

Alexander Albert Johnson Josiah

Allen R. J. Jones Lewis D.

Alderhol Abn. Johnson Wm.

Allen Wm. Kelly Albert

Bush W. C. Kelly Sims

Benson Wilson Little John

Browning James Loftis Miss Priscilla 2

Burt John Lane John

Broyles George Litton Mr.

Bonds Andrew Landers Tyre

Boy O. P. McNeil Elizabeth

Burt Francis McGhee F.

Borders John McLane Wm.

Brownling Y. H. McGhee Amanda

Bush John McMichael Wm.

Boatman John Melton Jacob

Baird A. N. McKemie John

Clemons Sallyell McMillen Philip

Cochran Elijah Matthewes James

Crawford Joseph Moore A.

Cobler Samuel McMichael Ed.

Clay James McGinnis Lawson

Curt William Norman Charles

Camp Tapley Cook Wm. H. Prince & Jane by Big Archie

Chilton R. R. Prince & Jane

Cobb Edmund Newman & Mayer

Cunningham John Nichols Jas D.

Chilton W. P. & Co. Nolen Joseph

Chilton Lutitia Coffey James E.

Clark J. R. O'Dell Wm.

Dickinson Anthony 2 Oliver Joseph

Dearmon John Powell Warren

Doyle John Palmer Henry R.

Durham Wm. Prather A. J.

D. Barney Quinn E. W.

Ellison John Robinson J. H.

Fulcher Isaac W. Reid J. T.

Fultons Ursilla Remley Ann M.

Graham John Roberts Thos.

Green Russel S. Reed Samuel

Griffin Benj. Robertson John

Garrett T. Gray Ronden Thomas

Golden W. Rowland R. D.

George James or Jo. Reaves Wm.

Goya Frederic L. Stephens S. C.

Griffin Thos. Sims Reuben B.

Gregg Nathan Smith James

Griffin Horatio Stell James D.

Hill Nat. Tatum Wm.

Holfield W. P. Teague Joshua

Hill R. Rice Templeton J. T.

Harris Jesse Treadwell Stephen

Harris Wm. Vineyard Wm.

Harris Paschal White Samuel

Harris George White Walker Thos A.

Holcombe Benj. Woodruff's Slave Sa-

Harper T. G. Harper T. G.

Hughes J. T. Howell Levi

Hughes John Howell A. P.

Hughes Stephen Hright Jas L.

Hudson John H. Wood Wm. H.

H. W. Worth Miss Walker D. H.

Hollingsworth Benj.

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

JULY 6, 1842.—3t.

LAW NOTICE.

Samuel F. Rice,

AND

Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARK.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care.

The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.

Copy from the Minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, C. I. K.

JULY 6, 1842.—td.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY,

OFFERS his services as Counsellor and Attorney at Law, in the ninth Judicial Circuit, in the State of Alabama.

He will practice Law in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1842.—td.

LAW NOTICE.

J. A. McCAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama.

WILL practice Law in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

June 1, 1842.—3m.

LAW NOTICE.

J. A. McCAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama.

WILL practice Law in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

June 1, 1842.—3m.

LAW NOTICE.

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Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama.

WILL practice Law in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

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